THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1796. [N° 1804.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Iſland)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

Juſt imported, and now opening at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

Charles Laſſalle,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kinds of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Juſt Receiv'd, and for Sale, by

Benjamin Hadwen,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, the Corner of the Old Church Lane,

An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS

Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 7th of 11th Month, 1796.

A Large and complete Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt Open'd, and now ſelling, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghaſt,

On the very loweſt Terms.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

A NEW SHOP

Of very cheap GOODS,

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Sally M. Smith,

Two Doors Northward of the Ferry-Wharf.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, is now opening, and for Sale,

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Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Alſo very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

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CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 15, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN DERRICK, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpoſe—We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, at any Time within the above Period.

BENJAMIN BAKER, } *Commiſ-*
JOB TOWNSEND, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to JOSEPH PIKE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Dennis,

At his Store, a few Doors South of the Point Ferry,

SEVERAL Hogſheads of MOLASSES of the firſt Quality—for *Retailing.*

Alſo—a few Barrels of excellent COFFEE.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

JUDAH & LEVY

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY'S *Rope Walk,*

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, and Hard and Soft SOAP, by Wholeſale and Retail, as Cheap as can be purchaſed in the Town and of an excellent Quality.

They have alſo for Sale,

50 Barrels of Richmond fine FLOUR, and 30 Kegs of prime Virginia manufactured Negro Head TOBACCO.

N. B.—A generous Price conſtantly given for ASHES.

Newport, Nov 7, 1796

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Sheffield Attwood,

A Few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits, of an excellent Quality, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

A few Hogſheads of St. Croix RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

A few Hogſheads of MOLASSES, of a ſuperior Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or ſmaller Quantity,

Jamaica SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

BOHEA TEA of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity,

HYSON TEA, by the Half Cheſt, or Pound.

FLOUR, by the Barrel,

PIMENTO, by the Bag or Dozen Pounds.

Liverpool CROCKERY, by the Crate or ſmaller Quantity.

Good old Sable BAR-IRON,

Raven's DUCK,

An Elegant New SULKEY, with a Leather fall back Top, and Harneſs complete—will be ſold for Caſh, or Credit—the Note payable at the Bank.

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He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

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Seven Shares in the Rhode-Iſland BANK—Inquire of the Caſhier.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Eſtate, the TAMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GEOFFREY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode Iſland—conſiſting of about 700 Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handſome Farm Houſes, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh-Ponds—Bathing-Streams, Summer Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone.—The Ruins of a large Manſion-Houſe, conſumed by Fire. For Terms of Purchaſe, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq'rs, at Newport, Rhode Iſland—Dr. LLOYD or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Eſq; at New York

☞ If this valuable Eſtate is not ſold entire, in a ſhort Time, it will be ſold in ſuch Parcels or Diviſions as to ſuit any Number of Purchaſers, that may apply to

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TO DYERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

BEST Camwood, and Madder ground with other Dye-Stuffs, for Sale, on reaſonable Terms, by

James Taylor & Co.

At their old eſtabliſhed MEDICINE STORE, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S, in Thames Street, who have juſt received a freſh Supply of beſt SALT PETRE.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's, Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,

A few Caſks of excellent Molaſſes, for Retailing,

Pepper, by the Bag,

Port and Liſbon Wine by the Quarter-Caſk,

Sherry Ditto,

A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—cream colour'd, &c.

Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,

Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,

Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,

Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,

A few Barrels of Pitch,

Caſtile Soap, by the Box,

Liverpool Salt and Sea-Coal.

3 Caſks of Carolina Indigo, of the firſt Quality.

He has alſo at the ſame Place,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar Wines—Jamaica Spirits—Windward Iſland Rum—the beſt London Porter—Molaſſes—Sweet Oil—Chocolate—Caſtile Soap—Pepper—Liverpool Salt—all by Retail.

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ELIZABETH MILLER moſt reſpectfully informs her Friends, that ſhe has juſt received from Boſton—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS—of an extraordinary Quality.

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CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,

Ruſſia DUCK,

Ravens' Ditto,

Old Sable IRON.

CORDAGE,

MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

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Wholeſale and Retail,

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Port and Liſbon Wine by the Quarter-Caſk,

Sherry Ditto,

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HENRY TEW.

November 7, 1796.

Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

HAS FOR SALE,

VIENNA, August 23.

THE Aulic Counsellor, the Baron de Mayern, is gone to Bohemia, as a Commissary, in order to proceed immediately to levy the 20th man, and form them into a militia, designed for the defence of the country. Similar measures are taken in the other hereditary dominions.

NEUWIED, September 6.

Yesterday the division of Ceo. Pancet, which remained to invest Ehrenbreitstein, have marched to the Mein, and many more troops are on their march from the exterior of France to the same place.—The peasants in some of the villages of Franconia, who had taken arms against the French, and made a common cause with the Austrians, have received their reward, by the burning of several of their villages.

HAMBURGH, September 7.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Hammond, the British Envoy to the Court of Berlin, arrived here on his way back to England.

September 14

We have received on account from the army of Italy, of great cruelties exercised by the Italians on our troops, during Wurmser's invasion. The news of our defeat was diffused through the states of Venice, where joy shone on every countenance, and where the most severe epigrams were circulated against the French.—After the battle of Salo, the wounded were sent to the hospital at Gremona; not a carriage could be found on the road to carry them thither; notwithstanding their wounds they were obliged to make a forced march on foot; several of them dropped down on the road covered with blood, and groaning with pain! The peasants insulted them, spit in their faces, and left them to perish. The governor of Azola suffered them to pass the night in the streets, refusing to give them either provision or shelter.

At Canal Maggiore the military chest was pillaged in passing the Po; a crowd of people assembled at the sound of the alarm bell, which was the signal of massacre; a great number of Frenchmen were massacred with pitchforks and bludgeons, and thrown into the Po. The Italians, and particularly the Venetians, tore their flesh with their nails and teeth, a French commandant was assassinated by these cannibals, in the presence of his wife and children, who had embarked on the Po. After they had mutilated him, they threw his mangled limbs into the boat in which his family were, who shrieked with horror. Throughout the Milanese, even at Parma and Placenza the French were insulted; the people thought they were lost beyond recurce. On the 14th, the change of fortune was announced, when those men who the day before were cruel and insolent, appeared humble, supple and flattering. Oh! let us hasten to terminate this war, for there is not a nation on the globe more perfidious than the Italians!

PARIS, Sept. 7.

The Austrian General Wurmser, who has considerable possessions in Alsace, has been put on the list of emigrants from the department of the lower Rhine. He protested against this proceeding, but the administration of the department has confirmed his proscription.

LONDON, September 22.

REPUBLIC OF AMERICA.

Doctor Priestley is unanimously elected President of the Academy of Science, in the room of the illustrious David Rittenhouse, who was the successor of the immortal Franklin.

Upwards of seventeen hundred houses were added to the city of New-York, in the year 1795.

The city of Philadelphia extends one mile further towards the Schuylkill river than it did two years since, and more than four hundred houses are at this moment in the hands of the workmen, towards completing the original plan of the great founder of the city, William Penn.

The city of Washington is making less rapid advances than it has done heretofore, owing to the want of workmen.

The city of Columbia, the new capitol of the State of South-Carolina, is finished, and the seat of government has been removed there from Charleston.

The new city of Raleigh, intended for the capitol of the State of North-Carolina, is in great forwardness: the edifices are all built, and the seat of government is shortly to be removed thither from Newbern.

The city of Louisville, the new capitol of the State of Georgia, is completed. The Legislature held their first session there last year.

The city of Knoxville is appointed to be the capitol of the new State of Tenessee.

EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.

Doctor Priestley is settled on an estate he has purchased at Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. Humphries, formerly of Birmingham, has built a beautiful seat on the banks of Susquehanna, near Sunbury, exactly on the same plan of his country seat near Birmingham. He returned in May last, to this country, to marry Miss Grundy, of Bury, in Lancashire, a lady to whom he was engaged previous to his first departure from England, in the month of July following.

Mr. Ryland, and all the Birmingham emigrants, except Mr. Rudel, are settled near Sunbury. Thomas Cooper, Esq. and his friends who emigrated with him from Manchester, Ralph Eddowes, Esq late of Chester, and the Emigrants from that city, have chosen the same settlement.

William Russel, Esq late of Birmingham, and Samuel Watkinson, late of Lavenham in Suffolk, with his numerous and beautiful family, are settled at Middletown in the State of Connecticut.

Henry Conger, Esq, late Member for Bristol, is settled in the mercantile line at New-York.

Benjamin Vaughan, Esq late Member for Calne, in Wiltshire, is settled in the same line at Philadelphia.

John Baker Church, Esq late Member for Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, intends settling in the State of New-York.

Dr. Slater, late of Suffolk, practices as a Physician, and is in great esteem, at the city of Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky.

The Reverend Mr. Wells, late of Bloomsgrove, in Worcestershire, is settled at Burlington, in the State of Vermont.

William Shipley, Esq. late of Uttoxeter, in the County of Stafford, is settled with his family at Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Falkner, formerly an eminent haber-dasher in Bishopgate-street, and a speaker of much eloquence in the Common-Council of London, is settled at Halifax, in the same State. Mr. Prescot, late of Bishopgate-street, who emigrated with him, is settled at Philadelphia.

Mr. Coore, well-known for the calves head persecution at Cambridge, is settled in his business at Philadelphia.

John Law, Esq. son of the late Bishop of Carlisle, and Member of the last Parliament for Wenbury, is settled in the new city of Washington, where he has trebled his fortune, by speculation in the new buildings.

Mr. Redhead, eldest son of the late bridgemaster, of the city of London, is married and settled in the mercantile line at Philadelphia.

Mr. Hatton, who married a sister of Mrs. Siddons, is settled in the musical instrument business at New York.

The Rev. Mr. Daly, of London, who married the governess of the children of Van-Depelsan, the celebrated Dutch patriot, is settled as a teacher at New-York.

Mr. Stock, the surgeon of Edinburgh, for whom a reward of 200l. was offered for his apprehension some time since, practises his profession with great eminence at Philadelphia.

Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq. lives in splendor at a country seat in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

James Napier Tandy is also settled at Philadelphia.

Hodges, Field, and Parkins, engravers, are settled at New-York.

Mr. Johnson, the attorney of Leicester; his friend Mr. Prentice, and the other emigrants from that town, are settled at New York, and on Hudson's River.

Mr. Bakewell, late of Burton, in Staffordshire, is settled as a storekeeper at New-York.

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The family of Mr. Dennison, the great Cotton manufacturer at Redhill, near Nottingham, are settled at Sunbury.

Mr. Prior, late of Nottingham, is settled at Philadelphia.

Mr. Weston, the Surveyor, late of Gainsborough, is settled, and making a rapid fortune at Washington.

Mr. Miller, the advocate, late of Edinburgh, Mr. Rose, and the other gentlemen, who emigrated with them from that city, have made a new settlement upon the Susquehanna River, about 100 miles above the city of Philadelphia, erected a new town, to which they have attached above 1500 inhabitants, established the Cotton, tanning, and other manufactures, which are in the highest state of prosperous improvement.

September 19.

Mr. S. Brookes who went to the continent with Mr. Hammond is arrived from Vienna.

Some despatches were received on Saturday at Mr. Dundas's office in Parliament-street, from an officer at the Austrian head quarters: Col. Crauford, who was the usual correspondent of the war secretary, has met the chance of war, having been killed in one of the late battles between the Austrian and French armies.

Resources of Spain.—The annual revenue of this kingdom amounts to twenty millions sterling, according to the latest accounts. Its population is ten millions and a half; its military establishment, 90,000 men, including 20,000 militia, and its naval force, 238 vessels, of which 71 are of the line.—*Clarke's Statistical Survey*, 1795.

The incessant fluctuations of fashion and dress, seem to argue a consciousness in the fair sex, that, in order to please, they must not long appear the same. Their power consists in uniting, if possible, variety in the same person, and in exciting, by agreeable deceptions and new conceits, fresh attention, when admiration would be overcome by the languor of uniformity. Thus the observation of Pope is confirmed—

Women like variegated Tulips show,
'Tis to their changes, half their charms they owe.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

AUTHENTIC.

Department of State, November 1st, 1796.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 27th ult. covering a decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, concerning the commerce of neutral nations.

This decree makes no distinction between neutral powers who can claim only the rights secured to them by the law of nations, and others between whom and the French Republic treaties have imposed special obligations.—Where no treaties exist, the Republic by seizing and confiscating the property of their enemies, found on board neutral vessels, would only exercise an acknowledged right under the law of nations. If towards such neutral nations the French Republic has forborne to exercise this right, the forbearance has been perfectly gratuitous—The United States, by virtue of their treaty of commerce with France, stand on different ground.

In the year 1778 France voluntarily entered into a commercial treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity, and expressly stipulated *that free ships should make free goods*. That is, if France should be at war with any nation with whom the United States should be at peace, the goods (except contraband) and the persons of her enemies, (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board the vessels of the United States, were to be free from capture.

That, on the other hand, if the United States should engage in war with any nation while France remained at peace, then the goods (except contraband) and the persons of our enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board French vessels, were also to be free from capture. This is plainly expressed in the twenty-third article of that treaty; and demonstrates that the reciprocity thereby stipulated was to operate on different periods; that is, at one time in favour of one of the contracting parties, and at another time. At the present time, the United States being at peace, they possess, by the treaty, the right of carrying the goods of the enemies of France without subjecting them to capture. But what do the spirit of the Decree of the Executive Directory and the current of your observations require? That the United States should now gratuitously renounce this right.

And what reason is assigned for denying to us the enjoyment of this right? Your own words furnish the answer. "France *bound* by treaty to the United States, *could find only a real disadvantage* in the articles of that treaty, which caused to be respected as American property, English property found on board American vessels."—This requisition, and the reason assigned to support it, alike excite surprize. The American government, sure conscious of the purity of its intentions, of its impartial observance of the laws of neutrality, and of its inviolable regard to treaties, cannot for a moment, admit that it has forfeited the right to claim a reciprocal observance of stipulations on the part of the French Republic; whose friendship, moreover, it has ever cultivated with perfect sincerity. This right, formerly infringed by a decree of the National Convention, was recognized anew by the repeal of that decree. Why it should be again questioned, we are at a loss to determine. We are ignorant of any new restraints on our commerce by the British government. On the contrary, we possess recent official information, *that no new orders have been issued.* The captures made by the British, of American vessels having French property on board, were warranted by the law of nations. The force and operation of this law was contemplated by France and the United States, when they formed their treaty of commerce; and their special stipulation on this point, was meant as an exception to an universal rule. Neither our weakness nor our strength have any choice, when the question concerns the observance of a known rule of the law of nations.

You are pleased to remark, that the conduct of Great Britain in capturing American vessels bound to and from French ports, had been the subject of a note, which, on the 29th of September, 1795, you addressed to the Secretary of State; but which remained without an answer. Very sufficient *reasons* may be assigned for the omission. The subject, in all its aspects, has been already officially and publicly discussed; and the principles and ultimate measures of the United States, founded on their indisputable rights, were as publicly fixed. But if the subject had not, by the previous discussions, been already exhausted, can it be a matter of surprize that there should be a repugnance to answer a letter containing such insinuations as these?

"It must then be clear to every man who will discard prejudices, love, hatred, and in a word, all the passions which lead the judgment astray, that the French Republic would have a right to complain, if the American government suffered the English to interrupt the commercial relations which exist between her and the United States; if by a *perfidious condescention*, it permitted the English to violate a right which it ought, *for its own honour and interest* to defend; if under the *cloak of neutrality*, it presented to England a poignard to cut the throat of its faithful ally; if, in fine, *partaking of the tyrannical and homicidal rage of Great-Britain, it concurred* to plunge the people of France into the horrors of famine." For the sake of preserving harmony, silence was preferred to a comment upon these insinuations.

You are also pleased to refer to your letters of March and April last, relative to impressed American seamen by British ships; and complain that the government of the United States had not made known to you, the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction. This, sir, was a matter which concerned only the government.—As an independent nation we were not bound to render an account to any other, of the measures we deemed proper for the protection of our own citizens; so long as there was not the slightest ground to suspect that the government ever acquiesced in any aggression.

But permit me to recur to the subject of the decree of the Executive Directory.

As before observed, we are officially informed, that the British government have issued no new orders for capturing the vessels of the United States. We are also officially informed, that, on the appearance of the notification of that decree, the Minister of the United States at Paris applied for information: "Whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and was informed, that no such order was issued; and further, that none such would be issued, in case the British did not seize our vessels. This communication from the Minister of the United States at Paris, to their Minister in London, was dated the 28th of August. But the decree of the Directory bears date the 14th Messidor, answering to the 2d of July. These circumstances, together with some observations in your note, leave the American government in a state of uncertainty of the real intentions of the government of France.

Allow me then to ask, whether, in the actual state of things, our commerce is considered as liable to suffer any new restrictions on the part of the French Republic?—Whether the restraints, now exercised by the British government, are considered as of a nature to justify a denial of those rights which are pledged to us by our treaty with your nation? Whether orders have been actually given to the ships of war and privateers of the French republic to capture vessels of the United States? And what, if they exist, are the precise terms of those orders.

These questions, sir, you will see are highly interesting to the United States. It is with extreme concern, that the government finds itself reduced to the necessity of asking an explanation of this nature, and if it shall be informed that a new line of conduct is to be adopted towards this country, on the ground of the decree referred to, its surprize will equal its regret, that principles should now be questioned, which after repeated discussions, both here and in France, have been demonstrated to be founded, as we conceive, in obligations of impartial neutrality, of stipulations by treaty, and of the law of nations. I hope, Sir, you will find it convenient, by an early answer, to remove the suspence in which the government of the United States is now held on the questions above stated.

I shall close this letter by one remark on the singularity of your causing the publication of your note. As it concerned the United States it was properly addressed to its government, to which alone pertained the right of communicating it in such time and manner as it should think fit, to the citizens of the United States.

I am sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Mr. ADET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, &c.

NEW YORK, November 8.

The Legislature have appropriated a sum of money, not to exceed 5000 dollars, to defend the State in the suit brought by the Connecticut Gore Company.

VIENNA, August 25.

THE Aulic Counſellor, the Baron de Mayern, is gone to Bohemia, as a Commiſſary, in order to proceed immediately to levy the 20th man, and form them into a militia, deſigned for the defence of the country. Similar meaſures are taken in the other hereditary dominions.

NEUWIED, September 6.

Yeſterday the diviſion of Gen. Pancet, which remained to inveſt Ehrenbreitſtein, have marched to the Mein, and many more troops are on their march from the exterior of France to the ſame place.—The peaſants in ſome of the villages of Franconia, who had taken arms againſt the French, and made a common cauſe with the Auſtrians, have received their reward, by the burning of ſeveral of their villages.

HAMBURGH, September 7.

On the 4th inſt. Mr. Hammond, the Britiſh Envoy to the Court of Berlin, arrived here on his way back to England.

September 14.

We have received on account from the army of Italy, of great cruelties exerciſed by the Italians on our troops, during Wurmſer's invaſion. The news of our defeat was diffuſed through the ſtates of Venice, where joy ſhone on every countenance, and where the moſt ſevere epigrams were circulated againſt the French.—After the battle of Salo, the wounded were ſent to the hoſpital at Gremona; not a carriage could be found on the road to carry them thither; notwithſtanding their wounds they were obliged to make a forced march on foot; ſeveral of them dropped down on the road covered with blood, and groaning with pain! The peaſants inſulted them, ſpit in their faces, and left them to periſh. The governor of Azola ſuffered them to paſs the night in the ſtreets, refuſing to give them either proviſion or ſhelter.

At Canal Maggiore the military cheſt was pillaged in paſſing the Po; a crowd of people aſſembled at the ſound of the alarm bell, which was the ſignal of maſſacre; a great number of Frenchmen were maſſacred with pitch-forks and bludgeons, and thrown into the Po. The Italians, and particularly the Venetians, tore their fleſh with their nails and teeth, a French commandant was aſſaſſinated by theſe cannibals, in the preſence of his wife and children, who had embarked on the Po. After they had mutilated him, they threw his mangled limbs into the boat in which his family were, who ſhrieked with horror. Throughout the Milaneſe, even at Parma and Placenza the French were inſulted; the people thought they were loſt beyond reſource. On the 14th, the change of fortune was announced, when thoſe men who the day before were cruel and inſolent, appeared humble, ſupple and flattering. Oh! let us haſten to terminate this war, for there is not a nation on the globe more perfidious than the Italians!

PARIS, Sept. 7.

The Auſtrian General Wurmſer, who has conſiderable poſſeſſions in Alſace, has been put on the liſt of emigrants from the department of the lower Rhine. He proteſted againſt this proceeding, but the adminiſtration of the department has confirmed his proſcription.

LONDON, September 22.

REPUBLIC OF AMERICA.

Doctor Prieſtley is unanimouſly elected Preſident of the Academy of Science, in the room of the illuſtrious David Rittenhouſe, who was the ſucceſſor of the immortal Franklin.

Upwards of ſeventeen hundred houſes were added to the city of New-York, in the year 1795.

The city of Philadelphia extends one mile further towards the Schuylkill river than it did two years ſince, and more than four hundred houſes are at this moment in the hands of the workmen, towards completing the original plan of the great founder of the city, William Penn.

The city of Waſhington is making leſs rapid advances than it has done heretofore, owing to the want of workmen.

The city of Columbia, the new capitol of the State of South-Carolina, is finiſhed, and the ſeat of government has been removed there from Charleſton.

The new city of Raleigh, intended for the capitol of the State of North-Carolina, is in great forwardneſs: the edifices are all built, and the ſeat of government is ſhortly to be removed thither from Newbern.

The city of Louiſville, the new capitol of the State of Georgia, is completed. The Legiſlature held their firſt ſeſſion there laſt year.

The city of Knoxville is appointed to be the capitol of the new State of Teneſſee.

EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.

Doctor Prieſtley is ſettled on an eſtate he has purchaſed at Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. Humphries, formerly of Birmingham, has built a beautiful ſeat on the banks of Suſquehanna, near Sunbury, exactly on the ſame plan of his country ſeat near Birmingham. He returned in May laſt, to this country, to marry Miſs Grundy, of Bury, in Lancaſhire, a lady to whom he was engaged previous to his firſt departure from England, in the month of July following.

Mr. Ryland, and all the Birmingham emigrants, except Mr. Ruſſel, are ſettled near Sunbury. Thomas Cooper, Eſq. and his friends who emigrated with him from Manchester, Ralph Eddowes, Eſq. late of Cheſter, and the Emigrants from that city, have choſen the ſame ſettlement.

William Ruſſel, Eſq. late of Birmingham, and Samuel Watkinſon, late of Lavenham in Suffolk, with his numerous and beautiful family, are ſettled at Middletown in the State of Connecticut.

Henry Cruger, Eſq; late Member for Briſtol, is ſettled in the mercantile line at New-York.

Benjamin Vaughan, Eſq. late Member for Calne, in Wiltſhire, is ſettled in the ſame line at Philadelphia.

John Baker Church, Eſq. late Member for Wendover, Buckinghamſhire, intends ſettling in the State of New-York.

Dr. Slater, late of Suffolk, practices as a Phyſician, and is in great eſteem, at the city of Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky.

The Reverend Mr. Wells, late of Bloomſgrove, in Worceſterſhire, is ſettled at Burlington, in the State of Vermont.

William Shipley, Eſq. late of Uttoxeter, in the County of Stafford, is ſettled with his family at Lancaſter, in the State of Pennſylvania.

Mr. Falkner, formerly an eminent haber-daſher in Biſhopgate-ſtreet, and a ſpeaker of much eloquence in the Common-Council of London, is ſettled at Halifax, in the ſame State. Mr. Preſcot, late of Biſhopgate-ſtreet, who emigrated with him, is ſettled at Philadelphia.

Mr. Coore, well-known for the calves head perſecution at Cambridge, is ſettled in his buſineſs at Philadelphia.

John Law, Eſq. ſon of the late Biſhop of Carliſle, and Member of the laſt Parliament for Wenſbury, is ſettled in the new city of Waſhington, where he has trebled his fortune, by ſpeculation in the new buildings.

Mr. Redhead, eldeſt ſon of the late bridgemaſter, of the city of London, is married and ſettled in the mercantile line at Philadelphia.

Mr. Hatton, who married a ſiſter of Mrs. Siddons, is ſettled in the muſical inſtrument buſineſs at New York.

The Rev. Mr. Daly, of London, who married the governeſs of the children of Van-Depellan, the celebrated Dutch patriot, is ſettled as a teacher at New-York.

Mr. Stock, the ſurgeon of Edinburg, for whom a reward of 200l. was offered for his apprehenſion ſome time ſince, practiſes his profeſſion with great eminence at Philadelphia.

Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Eſq. lives in ſplendor at a country ſeat in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

James Napier Tandy is alſo ſettled at Philadelphia.

Hodges, Field, and Parkins, engravers, are ſettled at New-York.

Mr. Johnſon, the attorney of Leiceſter; his friend Mr. Prentice, and the other emigrants from that town, are ſettled at New York, and on Hudſon's River.

Mr. Bakewell, late of Burton, in Staffordſhire, is ſettled as a ſtorekeeper at New-York.

Mr. Atterbury, late an eminent brewer at Loughborough, in Leiceſterſhire, is ſettled in the ſame profeſſion at New York.

The family of Mr. Denniſon, the great Cotton manufacturer at Redhill, near Nottingham, are ſettled at Sunbury.

Mr. Prior, late of Nottingham, is ſettled at Philadelphia.

Mr. Weſton, the Surveyor, late of Gainſborough, is ſettled, and making a rapid fortune at Waſhington.

Mr. Miller, the advocate, late of Edinburgh, Mr. Roſe, and the other gentlemen, who emigrated with them from that city, have made a new ſettlement upon the Suſquehanna River, about 100 miles above the city of Philadelphia, erected a new town, to which they have attached above 1500 inhabitants, eſtabliſhed the Cotton, tanning, and other manufactures, which are in the higheſt ſtate of proſperous improvement.

September 19.

Mr. S. Brookes who went to the continent with Mr. Hammond is arrived from Vienna.

Some deſpatches were received on Saturday at Mr. Dundas's office in Parliament-ſtreet, from an officer at the Auſtrian head quarters: Col. Crauford, who was the uſual correſpondent of the war ſecretary, has met the chance of war, having been killed in one of the late battles between the Auſtrian and French armies.

Reſources of Spain.——The annual revenue of this kingdom amounts to twenty millions ſterling, according to the lateſt accounts. Its population is ten millions and a half; its military eſtabliſhment, 90,000 men, including 20,000 militia, and its naval force, 238 veſſels, of which 71 are of the line.—*Clarke's Statiſtical Survey*, 1791.

The inceſſant fluctuations of faſhion and dreſs, ſeem to argue a conſciouſneſs in the fair ſex, that, in order to pleaſe, they muſt not long appear the ſame. Their power conſiſts in uniting, if poſſible, variety in the ſame perſon, and in exciting, by agreeable deceptions and new conceits, freſh attention, when admiration would be overcome by the langour of uniformity. Thus the obſervation of Pope is confirmed—

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'Tis to their changes, half their charms they owe.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

AUTHENTIC.

Department of State, November 1ſt, 1796.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 27th ult. covering a decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, concerning the commerce of neutral nations.

This decree makes no diſtinction between neutral powers who can claim only the rights ſecured to them by the law of nations, and others between whom and the French Republic treaties have impoſed ſpecial obligations.—Where no treaties exiſt, the Republic by ſeizing and confiſcating the property of their enemies, found on board neutral veſſels, would only exerciſe an acknowledged right under the law of nations. If towards ſuch neutral nations the French Republic has forborne to exerciſe this right, the forbearance has been perfectly gratuitous—The United States, by virtue of their treaty of commerce with France, ſtand on different ground.

In the year 1778 France voluntarily entered into a commercial treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity, and expreſsly ſtipulated *that free ſhips ſhould make free goods.* That is, if France ſhould be at war with any nation with whom the United States ſhould be at peace, the goods (except contraband) and the perſons of her enemies, (ſoldiers in actual ſervice excepted) found on board the veſſels of the United States, were to be free from capture.

That, on the other hand, if the United States ſhould engage in war with any nation while France remained at peace, then the goods (except contraband) and the perſons of our enemies (ſoldiers in actual ſervice excepted) found on board French veſſels, were alſo to be free from capture. This is plainly expreſſed in the twenty-third article of that treaty; and demonſtrates that the reciprocity thereby ſtipulated was to operate at different periods; that is, at one time in favour of one of the contracting parties, and of the other at another time. At the preſent time, the United States being at peace, they poſſeſs, by the treaty, the right of carrying the goods of the enemies of France without ſubjecting them to capture. But what do the ſpirit of the Decree of the Executive Directory and the current of your obſervations require? That the United States ſhould now gratuitouſly renounce this right.

And what reaſon is aſſigned for denying to us the enjoyment of this right? Your own words furniſh the anſwer. "France *bound* by treaty to the United States, *could find only a real diſadvantage* in the articles of that treaty, which cauſed to be reſpected as American property, Engliſh property found on board American veſſels."—This requiſition, and the reaſon aſſigned to ſupport it, alike excite ſurprize. The American government, ſir, conſcious of the purity of its intentions, of its impartial obſervance of the laws of neutrality, and of its inviolable regard to treaties, cannot for a moment, admit that it has forfeited the right to claim a reciprocal obſervance of ſtipulations on the part of the French Republic; whoſe friendſhip, moreover, it has ever cultivated with perfect ſincerity. This right, formerly infringed by a decree of the National Convention, was recognized anew by the repeal of that decree. Why it ſhould be again queſtioned, we are at a loſs to determine. We are ignorant of any new reſtraints on our commerce by the Britiſh government. On the contrary, we poſſeſs recent official information, *that no new orders have been iſſued.* The captures made by the Britiſh, of American veſſels having French property on board, were warranted by the law of nations. The force and operation of this law was contemplated by France and the United States, when they formed their treaty of commerce; and their ſpecial ſtipulation on this point, was meant as an exception to an univerſal rule. Neither our weakneſs nor our ſtrength have any choice, when the queſtion concerns the obſervance of a known rule of the law of nations.

You are pleaſed to remark, that the conduct of Great-Britain in capturing American veſſels bound to and from French ports, had been the ſubject of a note, which, on the 29th of September, 1795, you addreſſed to the Secretary of State; but which remained without an anſwer. Very ſufficient reaſons may be aſſigned for the omiſſion. The ſubject, in all its aſpects, has been already officially and publicly diſcuſſed; and the principles and ultimate meaſures of the United States, founded on their indiſputable rights, were as publicly fixed. But if the ſubject had not, by the previous diſcuſſions, been already exhauſted, can it be a matter of ſurprize that there ſhould be a repugnance to anſwer a letter containing ſuch inſinuations as theſe?

"It muſt then be clear to every man who will diſcard prejudices, love, hatred, and in a word, all the paſſions which lead the judgment aſtray, that the French Republic would have a right to complain, if the American government ſuffered the Engliſh to interrupt the commercial relations which exiſt between her and the United States; if by a *perfidious condeſcention*, it permitted the Engliſh to violate a right which it ought, *for its own honour and intereſt* to defend; if under the *cloak of neutrality*, it preſented to England a poignard to cut the throat of its faithful ally; if, in fine, *partaking of the tyrannical and homicidal rage of Great-Britain, it concurred* to plunge the people of France into the horrors of famine." For the ſake of preſerving harmony, ſilence was preferred to a comment upon theſe inſinuations.

You are alſo pleaſed to refer to your letters of March and April laſt, relative to impreſſed American ſeamen by Britiſh ſhips; and complain that the government of the United States had not made known to you, the ſteps they had taken to obtain ſatisfaction. This, ſir, was a matter which concerned only the government.—As an independent nation we were not bound to render an account to any other, of the meaſures we deemed proper for the protection of our own citizens; ſo long as there was not the ſlighteſt ground to ſuſpect that the government ever acquieſced in any aggreſſion.

But permit me to recur to the ſubject of the decree of the Executive Directory.

As before obſerved, we are officially informed, that the Britiſh government have iſſued no new orders for capturing the veſſels of the United States. We are alſo officially informed, that, on the appearance of the notification of that decree, the Miniſter of the United States at Paris applied for information: "Whether orders were iſſued for the ſeizure of neutral veſſels, and was informed, that no ſuch order was iſſued; and further, that none ſuch would be iſſued, in caſe the Britiſh did not ſeize our veſſels. This communication from the Miniſter of the United States at Paris, to their Miniſter in London, was dated the 28th of Auguſt. But the decree of the Directory bears date the 14th Meſſidor, anſwering to the 2d of July. Theſe circumſtances, together with ſome obſervations in your note, leave the American government in a ſtate of uncertainty of the real intentions of the government of France.

Allow me then to aſk, whether, in the actual ſtate of things, our commerce is conſidered as liable to ſuffer any new reſtrictions on the part of the French Republic?—Whether the reſtraints, now exerciſed by the Britiſh government, are conſidered as of a nature to juſtify a denial of thoſe rights which are pledged to us by our treaty with your nation? Whether orders have been actually given to the ſhips of war and privateers of the French republic to capture veſſels of the United States? And what, if they exiſt, are the preciſe terms of thoſe orders.

Theſe queſtions, ſir, you will ſee are highly intereſting to the United States. It is with extreme concern, that the government finds itſelf reduced to the neceſſity of aſking an explanation of this nature, and if it ſhall be informed that a new line of conduct is to be adopted towards this country, on the ground of the decree referred to, its ſurprize will equal its regret, that principles ſhould now be queſtioned, which after repeated diſcuſſions, both here and in France, have been demonſtrated to be founded, as we conceive, in obligations of impartial neutrality, of ſtipulations by treaty, and of the law of nations. I hope, Sir, you will find it convenient, by an early anſwer, to remove the ſuſpence in which the government of the United States is now held on the queſtions above ſtated.

I ſhall cloſe this letter by one remark on the ſingularity of your cauſing the publication of your note. As it concerned the United States it was properly addreſſed to its government, to which alone pertained the right of communicating it in ſuch time and manner as it ſhould think fit, to the citizens of the United States.

I am, ſir, with great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Mr. ADET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, &c.

NEW YORK, November 8.

The Legiſlature have appropriated a ſum of money, not to exceed 5000 dollars, to defend the State in the ſuit brought by the Connecticut Gore Company.

PEACE WITH PORTUGAL.

From Capt. Toulſon, of the brig Dolly, arrived here laſt Friday, in 41 days from Oporto, we learn, that a peace had been concluded between Portugal and France before he left that place. The terms of pacification were, that the Queen of Portugal ſhould pay the French Republic *one million* of dollars (or pounds ſterling, not aſcertained) as the Captain underſtood, and that the ports of Portugal ſhould be ſhut againſt armed veſſels of every nation.—In conſequence of this intelligence, the minds of the people were pacified.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"We hear that Citizen Adet is recalled, and Citizen Mangarot, late conſul at Charleſton, appointed in his room; and that France, by a new treaty with Spain, has given up the whole iſland of St. Domingo, in exchange for the two Floridas and Louiſiana."

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A rencontre took place on Friday laſt in this city, between the Hon. J. Rutherford, Eſq; Senator of the United States, and Sir John Temple, Britiſh Vice-Conſul; when after mutual cudgeling and horſewhipping, victory declared for Sir John. The diſpute aroſe from a publication, which the Senator imputed to Sir J. in which Mr. R. ſuppoſed himſelf called "Young Grape all," and charged with being a tory during the war.

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BOSTON, November 9.

The Springs in moſt parts of the country are very low; the ſwamps dry, and the after feed ſo cut off, as to oblige many farmers to give hay to their cattle.

Extract of a letter from the American Conſul at Marſeilles, to Mr. David Pierce, jun. Merchant of this town, dated July 28.

"Sir,

"I am deſired by Capt. Calder, who has lately arrived in this road from Algiers, with all his late fellow priſoners, to inform you, that he is in good health, as well as all the others; but unfortunately Capt. Samuel Bayley, of Newbury-Port, died on the paſſage from Algiers for this port. This event has rendered the quarantine very ſevere and long—it will continue 80 days, from the 20th inſt. the day of their arrival. Our health officer is taking the greateſt care of them; and I am ſupplying them with every thing neceſſary to render their confinement as comfortable as poſſible.

"You have at the foot, the name of thoſe who have died ſince the peace, &c. with the number which remain.

Yours &c.

STEPHEN CATHALAN."

Americans at Marſeilles -	83
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NEWPORT, November 15.

The Circuit Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict will ſit at Providence on the 13th Inſtant.

On Monday, the 1ſt Inſtant, The Preſident of the United States arrived at Philadelphia, from Mount Vernon.

Laſt Week the Wife of Major Daniel Shelden, of this Town, was ſafely delivered of Three Children.—*What a Proſpect!*

Thurſday, the Twenty ſecond Day of December next, is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of Public Thankſgiving throughout the State of Connecticut.

A Paris Paper of Auguſt 14, contains an Extract of a Letter from Bourville, French Vice Conſul at Latska in Syria, on the Mediterranean Coaſt, ſtating that on the 26th Floreal, at Half paſt Nine in the Morning, an Earthquake began, which laſted 30 Seconds, with various Shocks and Undulations. Terrible was the Effect.—More than 3000 Perſons were buried in the Ruins of Houſes. The Houſe of the Vice-Conſul was moved with the firſt Shock, and ſoon fell; the Letter was written in a Tent where he, and his Fellow Countrymen had taken Shelter.—A great Part of the Moſques were deſtroyed. The Government ordered all the Houſes which were injured to be pulled down, to prevent further Miſchief.—Slighter Shocks were frequently felt afterwards, along the Shore. The Village of Gibel was totally deſtroyed; and many Houſes in Tortoſe and Tripoli were tumbled down. Thus far the Letter.—Latska is ſituated on a Point of Land, on the Coaſt oppoſite to Cyprus. It is the ancient Laodicea. It contains about 5000 Inhabitants, according to Mr. Volney, and its Trade is conſiderable.

MARRIED]—At Eaſt Greenwich, by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. ROBERT GREENLEAF, of Boſton, to Miſs HANNAH ARNOLD, Daughter of Col. William Arnold.

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, on the 4th Ult. much lamented by her Friends and Acquaintance, Mrs. ANN LILLIBRIDGE, in the 33d Year her Age, Conſort of Capt. Thomas Lillibridge, late of this Place, and only Daughter of Mrs. Ann Webber, of this Town.

—On the 10th Inſtant, in the 28th Year of her Age, PHEBE MARSH, Daughter of Gould Marſh, of this Town. Poſſeſſed of a Mind truly expreſſive of the private Excellence of her Heart, and highly embelliſhed by the Art of Improvement, which rendered her One of the ornamental Characters of human Nature. Her Exit, as it reſpects her Survivors, is juſtly lamented as the affectionate, obedient Child!—the fond, attentive Siſter—the kind, ſincere Friend—and the affable, pleaſing Acquaintance.—But while the involuntary Tear drops to the Memory of departed Worth, let the Recollection of her compoſed Reſignation to the Will of Omnipotence, in the awful Hour of inexorable Death!—forbid immoderate Sorrow.—As we humbly truſt, her Tranſition is from terreſtial to celeſtial Enjoyments.—A Change devoutly to be wiſhed!

—At Richmond, in this State, on the 19th Ult. Elder BENJAMIN BARBER, aged 32.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq;

Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of the State aforeſaid, at the Seſſion held on the laſt Monday in October laſt paſſed the following Act, to wit:

"*It is Voted and Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this State to obſerve THURSDAY the 15th Day of *December* next, as a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; that, abſtaining on that Day from ſervile Labour, they aſſemble at their reſpective Houſes of public Worſhip, to offer up their unfeigned Thankſgiving and Praiſes to ALMIGHTY GOD, for his manifeſt Goodneſs to us and to all Men, and in an eſpecial Manner, for that it hath pleaſed him to favour the People of the United States with the Bleſſings of Health, Peace and Plenty, and of a good civil Government; and to beſeech his Divine Majeſty that to watch over and protect us as a People, and to bleſs and reform us as Individuals; and ſo to order and govern Events in the Courſe of his Divine Providence, that all the Nations and People of the Earth may enjoy Peace, Liberty and Safety; and that his Excellency the Governor be requeſted to iſſue his Proclamation accordingly."

IN CONFORMITY to the aforegoing Act, I have thought fit to iſſue this Proclamation, and do hereby recommend it to the good People of this State to obſerve the ſaid Day as a Day of public Thankſgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the ſaid State, at Providence, this Seventh Day of November, A D 1796, and in the Twenty-firſt Year of Independence.

ARTHUR FENNER.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

State of Rhode-Iſland &c. November 5 A D 1796.

BY the original Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at the Seſſion held on June A D 1796, entitled, "An Act directing the Times and Places of holding the Terms of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Goal-Delivery, and of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, within this State," One of the ſtated Terms of the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace for the County of Kent is appointed, in future, to be holden on the Third Monday in January annually.—Through Miſtake, the Word *February*, inſtead of *January*, is printed in the Schedule.—All the Officers in the State, to whom Schedules have been tranſmitted agreeably to Law, are requeſted to correct this Error, by eraſing the Word *February*, in the Fifteenth Line of the Firſt enacting Paragraph of the aforeſaid Act, and inſerting the word *January* inſtead thereof.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"*A word to the wiſe is ſufficient.*"

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE boiſterous ſeaſon of the year approaches, which renders it highly neceſſary that particular care be taken to have your Chimnies ſwept; otherwiſe it may endanger the ſafety of the town, which, conſiſting principally of wooden buildings, will conſume, doubtleſs you will readily agree with me, in much leſs time than they can poſſibly be rebuilt; beſides, ſhould this calamitous misfortune befal us, which may Kind Providence avert! Only think of the immenſe expence we inevitably ſhall be at in rebuilding; and in addition to this, the trouble of ſending ſubſcription papers hither and thither for relief—and, after all, mark well what I ſay!—*The hand of Charity is cold!*—Now, undoubtedly, a trifling expence will prevent ſuch ſerious conſequences; for ſerious and alarming indeed it is to the thoughtful, in contemplating, even the probability of ſuch an event, that, as it were in the twinkling of an eye, from the neglect of ſome, numbers of our worthy fellow citizens are liable to be reduced from affluence to indigence.—Now think within yourſelves, whether or not, if you do not attend to this friendly intimation, *we will be working matters right.*

ONE OF THE FIREWARDS.

Newport, November 12, 1796.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Nov. 14.

ENTERED,	*from*
Ship Juno, Collins,	Havanna
Brig Diadama, Hudſon,	St. Ubes
Sloop Three Brothers, Briggs,	Marſquan
—— Lucy Ann, Webſter,	New York
—— Sophia, Foſter,	Providence
—— Nancy, Allin,	Charleſton
—— Batchelor, Salisbury,	Nantucket
Schooner Lark, Sheffield,	Boſton
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Eliza, Champlin,	St. Bartholomews
Sloop Delight, Chapman,	Ditto
Schooner Swallow, Botto,	Africa
Sloop Sally, Gray,	Providence
—— Leopard, Weldin,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Earl,	Philadelphia
—— Active, Bell,	New York
—— Betſy, Eddy,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Ditto
Schooner Liberty, Davis,	Charleſton
Brig Columbia, Carr,	Ditto

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Iſland BRIDGE are hereby notified, that the Directors have aſſeſſed Fifteen Dollars on each Share of ſaid Bridge, payable to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before the 25th Inſtant.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Nov. 14, 1796.

To be Sold, at

Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, *the 17th Inſt. at the* AUCTION ROOM, *Newport, at Ten o'Clock,*

4 Pieces ſuperfine Broadcloths,

4 Pieces Swandown,
10 Dozen Worſted Hoſe,
30 Dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs,
3 Pieces Corduroy,
3 Dozen Mens' Hats,
15 Pieces Bandannoes,
4 Pieces Caſſimere, printed,
12 Pieces Apron and Shirting Checks,
6 Pieces Coating,
30 Pieces Moreen, Durants, and Wildbores,
30 Pieces Chintzes and Calicoes,
And ſundry other Articles.

Some of the Goods at a Credit of Sixty Days, on a Note at the Bank, with an Endorſer.

At Twelve o'Clock the following GOODS:—

1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th, Proof Brandy, per the Pipe, of an excellent Flavour; Port and Sherry Wine, per the Quarter Caſk; Mould Candles, per the Box; Freſh Malaga Raiſins, per the Caſk; Caſtile Soap, per the Box; Snuff, per the Keg; Pepper, per the Bag; Bottle Porter, in Hogſheads; Iriſh Linens, per the Bale; 3 threaded Seine Twine, per the Bale; Superfine Broadcloths per the Piece, of faſhionable Colours, and of a good Quality.

Alſo—a good Schooner of 37 Tons, completely fit for Sea.

THEATRE.

LEARNED DOG!

Mr. SALENKA,

Lately arrived from *Europe*, preſents his Reſpects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Newport*, and informs them, that he has brought with him a moſt ſurprizingly

SAGACIOUS DOG,

TRAINED BY HIMSELF.

This pleaſing Animal, which has excited the Admiration of large Companies in *Philadelphia, New York, Boſton, &c.* will equally gratify the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town.

TO-MORROW Evening, Nov. 16, 1796,

He will perform, at the Theatre in this Town, a Number of Experiments, which never were ſeen in *America* before.

The Limits of an Advertiſement will not admit of inſerting the various Performances of this aſtoniſhing DOG——The Particulars of which will be detailed in the Bills of the Day.

N. B. From the flattering Tokens of Applauſe which Mr. Salenka experienced laſt Evening he feels himſelf highly gratified; and aſſures the Public, the Dog will afford a much greater Variety of Entertainment the next Evening.

The Performance will be varied every Evening, which will be notified to the Public.

The Doors will be opened at Five, and the Performance begin at Six o'Clock.

No Perſon will be admitted without a Ticket, and no Money received by the Door Keepers.

Tickets to be Sold, at the Box-Office, in the Theatre, on the Days of Performance.

Boxes 3ſ. Pit 2ſ3, Gallery 12d. Halfpenny.

THE Subſcribers, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of GILBERT MANCHESTER, of Tiverton, deceaſed, (repreſented Inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe) the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, on the Second Monday in each Month, for Six Months next after this Date; at which Time and Place we will attend.

THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commiſ-*
PHILIP CONY, } *ſioners.*

November 3, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE,

warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM MARCHANT, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 4, 1796.

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY

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Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of the State aforeſaid, at the Seſſion held on the laſt Monday in October laſt paſſed the following Act, to wit:

"*It is Voted and Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this State to obſerve THURSDAY the 15th Day of *December* next, as a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; that, abſtaining on that Day from ſervile Labour, they aſſemble at their reſpective Houſes of public Worſhip, to offer up their unfeigned Thankſgiving and Praiſes to ALMIGHTY GOD, for his manifeſt Goodneſs to us and to all Men, and in an eſpecial Manner, for that it hath pleaſed him to favour the People of the United States with the Bleſſings of Health, Peace and Plenty, and of a good civil Government; and to beſeech his Divine Majeſty ſtill to watch over and protect us as a People, and to bleſs and reform us as Individuals; and ſo to order and govern Events in the Courſe of his Divine Providence, that all the Nations and People of the Earth may enjoy Peace, Liberty and Safety: and that his Excellency the Governor be requeſted to iſſue his Proclamation accordingly."

IN CONFORMITY to the aforegoing Act, I have thought fit to iſſue this Proclamation, and do hereby recommend it to the good People of this State to obſerve the ſaid Day as a Day of public Thankſgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the ſaid State, at Providence, this Seventh Day of November, A D 1796, and in the Twenty-firſt Year of Independence.

ARTHUR FENNER.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

State of Rhode-Iſland &c. November 5. A D 1796.

BY the original Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at the Seſſion held in June, A. D. 1796, entitled, "An Act directing the Times and Places of holding the Terms of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Gaol-Delivery, and of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, within this State," One of the ſtated Terms of the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace for the County of Kent is appointed, in future, to be holden on the Third Monday in January annually.——Through Miſtake, the Word *February*, inſtead of *January*, is printed in the Schedule.—All the Officers in the State, to whom Schedules have been tranſmitted agreeably to Law, are requeſted to correct this Error, by raſing the Word *February*, in the Fifteenth Line of the Firſt enacting Paragraph of the aforeſaid Act, and inſerting the word *January* inſtead thereof.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"*A word to the wiſe is ſufficient.*"

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE boiſterous ſeaſon of the year approaches, which renders it highly neceſſary that particular care be taken to have your Chimnies ſwept; otherwiſe it may endanger the ſafety of the town, which, conſiſting principally of wooden buildings, will conſume, doubtleſs you will readily agree with me, in much leſs time than they can poſſibly be rebuilt; beſides, ſhould this calamitous misfortune befal us, which may kind Providence avert! Only think of the immenſe expence we inevitably ſhall be at in rebuilding; and in addition to this, the trouble of ſending ſubſcription papers hither and thither for relief—and, after all, mark well what I ſay!—*The hand of Charity is cold!*—Now, undoubtedly, a trifling expence will prevent ſuch ſerious conſequences; for ſerious and alarming indeed it is to the thoughtful, in contemplating, even the probability of ſuch an event, that, as it were in the twinkling of an eye, from the neglect of ſome, numbers of our worthy fellow citizens are liable to be reduced from affluence to indigence.——Now think within yourſelves, whether or not, if you do not attend to this friendly intimation, *it will be working matters right.*

ONE OF THE FIREWARDS.

Newport, November 12, 1796.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 14.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Juno, Colling,	Havanna
Brig Diadama, Hudſon,	St. Ubes
Sloop Three Brothers, Bliſſin,	Mariquan
—— Lucy-Ann, Webſter,	New York
—— Sophia, Foſter,	Providence
—— Nancy, Allin,	Charleſton
—— Batchelor, Salſbury,	Nantucket
Schooner Lark, Sheffield,	Boſton
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Eliza, Champlin,	St. Bartholomews
Sloop Delight, Champlin,	Ditto
Schooner Swallow, Butto,	Africa
Sloop Sally, Gray,	Providence
—— Leopard, Waldin,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Earl,	Philadelphia
—— Aurora, B——,	New York
—— Betſy, Eddy,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Ditto
Schooner Lively, Davis,	Charleſton
Brig Columbia, Carr,	Ditto

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Iſland BRIDGE are hereby notified, that the Directors have aſſeſſed Fifteen Dollars on each Share of ſaid Bridge, payable to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before the 25th Inſtant.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Nov. 14, 1796.

To be Sold, at

Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, *the 17th Inſt. at the* AUCTION-ROOM, *Newport, at Ten o'Clock,*

4 Pieces ſuperfine Broadcloths,
4 Pieces Swandown,
10 Dozen Worſted Hoſe,
30 Dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs,
3 Pieces Corduroy,
3 Dozen Mens' Hats,
15 Pieces Bandannoes,
4 Pieces Caſſimere, printed,
12 Pieces Apron and Shirting Checks,
6 Pieces Coating,
30 Pieces Moreen, Durants, and Wildbores,
30 Pieces Chintzes and Calicoes,
And ſundry other Articles.

Some of the Goods at a Credit of Sixty Days, on a Note at the Bank, with an Endorſer.

At Twelve o'Clock the following GOODS:—

1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th, Proof Brandy, per the Pipe, of an excellent Flavour; Port and Sherry Wine, per the Quarter Caſk; Mould Candles, per the Box; Freſh Malaga Raiſins, per the Caſk; Caſtile Soap, per the Box; Snuff, per the Keg; Pepper, per the Bag; Bottle Porter, in Hogſheads; Iriſh Linens, per the Bale; 3 threaded Seine-Twine, per the Bale; Superfine Broadcloths per the Piece, of faſhionable Colours, and of a good Quality.

Alſo—a good Schooner of 37 Tons, completely fit for Sea.

THEATRE.

LEARNED DOG,

Mr. SALENKA,

Lately arrived from *Europe*, preſents his Reſpects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Newport*, and informs them, that he has brought with him a moſt ſurprizingly

SAGACIOUS DOG,

TRAINED BY HIMSELF.

This pleaſing Animal, which has excited the Admiration of large Companies in *Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, &c.* will equally gratify the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town.

TO-MORROW Evening, Nov. 16, 1796,

He will perform, at the Theatre in this Town, a Number of Experiments, which never were ſeen in *America* before,

The Limits of an Advertiſement will not admit of inſerting the various Performances of this aſtoniſhing DOG——The Particulars of which will be detailed in the Bills of the Day.

N. B. From the flattering Tokens of Applauſe which Mr. Salenka experienced laſt Evening he feels himſelf highly gratified; and aſſures the Public, the Dog will afford a much greater Variety of Entertainment the next Evening.

The Performance will be varied every Evening, which will be notified to the Public.

The Doors will be opened at Five, and the Performance begin at Six o'Clock.

No Perſon will be admitted without a Ticket, and no Money received by the Door Keepers.

Tickets to be Sold, at the Box-Office, under the Theatre, on the Days of Performance.

Boxes 3ſ. Pit 2ſ3, Gallery 12d. Halfpenny.

THE Subſcribers, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of GILBERT MANCHESTER, of Tiverton, deceaſed, (repreſented Inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe) the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, on the Second Monday in each Month, for Six Months next after this Date; at which Time and Place we will attend.

THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commiſſioners.*
PHILIP CORY, }

November 3, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM MARCHANT, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 4, 1796.

...ue,

Store, a little to the ...orthward of the Church, in the Back Street, and ... ale on reasonable Terms, by

Nathan B. Miller
HAS ...

From a late LONDON PAPER.

EPIGRAM.

A queſtion aroſe, in a late converſation,
Why making a Peer, ſhould be term'd a CREATION:
"Faith," ſays Teague, "now by what finer term can we call,
"To make ſomething GREAT, out of NOTHING AT ALL."

ANECDOTE.

A young woman of Dublin, who was apprehenſive of ſome fruitful effects from an illicit amour which ſhe had for ſome time carried on with a Dutch ſailor, mentioned her ſituation to a friend of her's, who adviſed her to place her future offspring to the account of her maſter, as being the richer man of the two.—"I was thinking of that," replied the fair one, "but then, you know, the child will diſcover all, when it begins to *ſpark Dutch!*"

BON MOT.

A gentleman who poſſeſſed a much larger quantity of noſe, than nature uſually beſtows upon an individual, contrived to make it more enormous by his invincible attachment to the bottle, which alſo beſet it with emeralds and rubies. To add to his misfortunes, this honeſt toper's face was ſomewhat diſfigured by not having a regular pair of eyes; one being black, and the other of a reddiſh hue. A perſon happening once to obſerve, that his eyes were not *fellows*, congratulated him on that circumſtance. The roſy faced old tiper demanded the reaſon. "Becauſe," replied the jocular genius, "if your eyes had been *matches*, your noſe would certainly have ſet them in a flame, and a dreadful conflagration might have been apprehended."

For SALE, by

ETHAN CLARKE,

TURKS-ISLAND SALT, from 1 Buſhel to 1000; Sugar, by Hogſhead or Barrel; 10 Pipes Brandy; 10 Hogſheads Weſt India Rum; 20 Hogſheads New England Ditto; 10 Hogſheads Molaſſes; 10 Hogſheads of Virginia Tobacco; Loaf Sugar, per Cwt. a few Caſks Rice; Ditto of Sherry Wine; 9—7 and 8—6 Window Glaſs per Box; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Braſs Kettles; Open, Cloſe, and Kitchen Stoves; large and ſmall Patent and Two Pot Cabouſes; Tar and Pitch; Anchors of all Sizes, &c. &c. as uſual.

Cheap for Cath, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

New Merchant-Taylor's Store.

HENRY MUMFORD,

MERCHANT-TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received a handſome Aſſortment of Cloths, Coatings, Caſſimeres, Veſt Patterns, &c. &c. which he is now ſelling, and is ready to make up, at his Store directly at the Foot of the New Lane, and two Doors North from the Golden Eagle, as low as any Perſon in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

NEW GOODS.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now ſelling at the Shop lately improved by THOMAS HOWLAND and directly at the Foot of the Church Lane, as low as any Perſon in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

LOST,

A few Days ſince, in one of the Streets of Newport,

A Glazier's Diamond, with a Silver Ferrule on the End of it, marked with W. W. in a Cypher.—Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

October 31, 1796

FOR SALE,

A NEW Veſſel on the Stocks, 56 Feet Keel, 21 Feet Beam, 9 Feet 3 Inches in the Hold, will be ready to launch by the Middle of November next. —Apply to JOSEPH BRIGHTMAN jun. in Freetown. *Oct* 31, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN WEEDEN, Eſq; late of Jamestown, deceaſed; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforeſaid, do hereby call on all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term, or they will be foreclosed.

JOHN ELDRED.
HENRY FOWLER.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Adminiſtratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Adminiſtrator.*

September 22, 1796.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

HE has received an Aſſortment of HARD WARES, and other GOODS, and will ſupply them on the loweſt Terms.

Newport Oct. 31, 1796.

Fall Goods,

A General Aſſortment juſt opened, at the Sign of the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry, and ready for Sale,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At the uſual low Prices, by

THOMAS GREEN & CO.

Who continue to take in Home-made Cloths, clean Flax Seed, and other Country Produce, equal to Caſh.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
IRON, aſſorted,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Walſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—CASSIA by the lb.

Alſo, a ſmall Conſignment of NUTMEGS.

July 5, 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogſheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Caſk, Caſtile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz.—White Oak Hogſhead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joiſts, Shingles and Clapboards, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuffs ſuitable for the Seaſon—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.—Iriſh Linens by the Bale, Three threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, Spunyarn, Whalebone, ſome new Rigging, mould Candles per Box—A Quantity of freſh Raiſins, juſt arrived from Malaga—Pickled Salmon, Dry Baſs, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SLOOP of 84 Tons—a SCHOONER of 37 Tons.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Flax-Seed

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchaſed as uſual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Juſt imported in the Snow Elizabeth;
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, juſt below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box, or ſmaller Quantity.

He has alſo for Sale,

Good Turk's-Iſland SALT, by the Buſhel.

☞ Flaxſeed, Tow Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch——and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW-LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Buſineſs.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality. —Alſo ſuperfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Auguſt 2, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN;—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.——For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown. THO C. HAZARD.

Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796.

All Perſons having any Demands

againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL CARR, late of Jamestown Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL CARR, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 10, 1796.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

EPIGRAM.

A queſtion aroſe, in a late converſation
Why making a Peer, ſhould be term'd a CREATION:
"Faith," ſays Teague, "now by what finer term can we call,
"To make ſomething GREAT, out of NOTHING AT ALL."

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BON MOT.

A gentleman who poſſeſſed a much larger quantity of noſe, than nature uſually beſtows upon an individual, contrived to make it more enormous by his invincible attachment to the bottle, which alſo beſet it with emeralds and rubies. To add to his misfortunes, this honeſt toper's face was ſomewhat diſfigured by not having a regular pair of eyes; one being black, and the other of a reddiſh hue. A perſon happening once to obſerve, that his eyes were not *fellows*, congratulated him on that circumſtance. The roſy gilled old tipler demanded the reaſon. "Becauſe," replied the jocular genius, "if your eyes had been *matches*, your noſe would certainly have ſet them in a flame, and a dreadful conflagration might have been apprehended."

For SALE, by

ETHAN CLARKE,

TURKS-ISLAND SALT, from 1 Buſhel to 1000; Sugar, by Hogſhead or Barrel; 10 Pipes Brandy; 10 Hogſheads Weſt India Rum; 20 Hogſheads New England Ditto; 10 Hogſheads Molaſſes; 10 Hogſheads of Virginia Tobacco; Loaf Sugar, per Cwt. a few Caſks Rice; Ditto of Sherry Wine; 9-7 and 8-6 Window Glaſs per Box; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Braſs Kettles; Open, Cloſe, and Kitchen Stoves; large and ſmall Patent and Two Pot Cabouſes; Tar and Pitch; Anchors of all Sizes, &c. &c. as uſual.

Cheap for Caſh, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

New Merchant-Taylor's Store.

HENRY MUMFORD,

MERCHANT-TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received a handſome Aſſortment of Cloths, Coatings, Caſſimeres, Veſt Patterns, &c &c. which he is now ſelling, and is ready to make up, at his Store directly at the Foot of the New Lane, and two Doors North from the Golden Eagle, as low as any Perſon in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

NEW GOODS.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now ſelling at the Shop lately improved by THOMAS HOWLAND, and directly at the Foot of the Church Lane, as low as any Perſon in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

LOST,

A few Days ſince, in one of the Streets of Newport,

A Glazier's Diamond, with a Silver Ferrule on the End of it, marked with W. W. in a Cypher.—Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

October 31, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A NEW Veſſel on the Stocks, 56 Feet Keel, 21 Feet Beam, 9 Feet 3 Inches in the Hold, will be ready to launch by the Middle of November next.—Apply to JOSEPH BRIGHTMAN jun. in Freetown. *Oct* 31, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jameſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN WEEDEN, Eſq; late of Jameſtown, deceaſed; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforeſaid, do hereby call on all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term, or they will be foreclosed.

JOHN ELDRED,
HENRY FOWLER.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Adminiſtratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Adminiſtrator.*

September 22, 1796.

Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

HE has received an Aſſortment of HARD WARES, and other GOODS, and will ſupply them on the loweſt Terms.

Newport Oct. 31, 1796.

Fall Goods,

A General Aſſortment juſt opened, at the Sign of the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry, and ready for Sale,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At the uſual low Prices, by

THOMAS GREEN & CO.

Who continue to take in Home-made Cloths, clean Flax Seed, and other Country Produce, equal to Caſh.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
IRON, aſſorted,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES, by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Welſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—CASSIA by the lb.

Alſo, a ſmall Conſignment of NUTMEGS.

July 5, 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogſheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Caſk; Caſtile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz—White Oak Hogſhead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joiſts, Shingles and Clapboards, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuffs ſuitable for the Seaſon—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.—Iriſh Linens by the Bale, Three threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, Spunyarn, Whalebone, ſome new Rigging, mould Candles per Box—A Quantity of freſh Raiſins, juſt arrived from Malaga—Pickled Salmon, Dry Baſs, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SLOOP of 84 Tons—a SCHOONER of 37 Tons.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Flax-Seed

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchaſed as uſual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR. IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes;
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Juſt imported in the Snow Elizabeth;
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, juſt below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box, or ſmaller Quantity.

He has alſo for Sale,

Good Turk's-Iſland SALT, by the Buſhel.

☞ Flaxſeed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch——and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW-LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Buſineſs.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.——Alſo ſuperfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Auguſt 1, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN;—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.——For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown. THO C. HAZARD.

Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL CARR, late of Jameſtown, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL CARR, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 10, 1796.

GIVE thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act;
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar;
The friends thou haft and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy foul with hooks of fteel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, unfledg'd comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
Bear't that th' oppofed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's cenfure, but referve thy judgment.
Coftly thy habit as thy purfe can buy,
But not expreft in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loles both itfelf and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This, above all, to thine own felf be true;
And it muft follow, as the night the day,
Thou canft not then be falfe to any man.

SHAKESPEARE.

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in Purſuance of the 2d Article of the Charter of Incorporation, the Sixth and laſt Inſtalment, being Twenty five Dollars per Share, is payable on Monday the Twenty fixth Inſtant, in Gold or Silver. And that then, they are to ſurrender the Receipts which they now hold, and receive Certificates for their Shares.

That in Purſuance of the 9th Article of the ſaid Charter, a ſemi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid on Monday the ſecond Day of January next.

That in Purſuance of the 6th and 7th Articles of the ſaid Charter, a General Meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-Houſe, in this Town, on Monday the ſecond Day of January next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Election of Directors, and the Tranſaction of ſuch other Buſineſs as may be deemed neceſſary.

Tranſferring of Shares will ceaſe from the 20th Inſtant until the third Day of January next.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Caſhier.*

Newport, December 6, 1796.

TO BE LET,

TWO FARMS, lying in Jameſtown, now in the Occupancy of John Howland, Eſq; One on each Side and adjoining the Ferry Road.—Said Farms together conſiſt of 220 Acres, under good Fence, and well adapted for Farming and Grazing; the Soil is of the firſt Quality, and conſiſts of a due Proportion of Tillage, Meadow, and Paſturage; there are alſo appertaining to ſaid Farms, and to be let with them, Two Rights in Dutch Iſland. For Particulars apply to the Subſcriber in Newport. REBECCA CLARKE.

December 5th, 1796.

To be SOLD, or LET,
And entered the 25th of March next,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-Houſes, and a Garden containing a Number of Fruit Trees, with between Four and Five Acres of Land adjoining the ſame, pleaſantly ſituated in Broad ſtreet. For further Particulars inquire of JOHN BULL.

Newport, December 5, 1796.

For SALE,

TEN likely MULES, moſt of them uncommonly ſo.—One of which is Six Months, and the others are coming Two and Three Years old—A Pair of OXEN coming Six, and ſeveral HORSES and MARES.—Alſo a likely JACK, warranted ſure. Three Months Credit will be given from the Date hereof, with ſatisfactory Security of Payment at the Time.—Or, if more agreeable, Weſt-India Goods, and ſome other Articles, will be taken in immediate Pay.—For Particulars inquire of

JOSHUA PERRY,
In South-Kingſtown, Two Miles South of Little-Reſt.

Alſo to be Sold or Let, by ſaid PERRY,
A large, convenient, and well-finiſhed DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituated on Little-Reſt Hill, nearly oppoſite the Court Houſe, with a Garden and a large and convenient Stable, &c.—Suitable for a Merchant or Innholder: For which laſt Purpoſe it has been occupied many Years.

Nov. 30, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 50 Acres of LAND, in Portſmouth, at the North End of the Iſland, commonly known by the Name of Conanicut-Point.—Inquire of WILLIAM ANTHONY.

Portſmouth, Dec. 1, 1796

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of South-Kingſtown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JEREMIAH BROWN, late of ſaid South Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe, we hereby give Notice to all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, on the Third Monday of January, February, March and April, at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Joſeph Hull*, in ſaid South-Kingſtown, where we ſhall give our Attendance.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JAMES SHERMAN, jun.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

JEREMIAH BROWN, *Executor.*

South Kingſtown, Dec. 1, 1796.

Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

Charles Laſſalle,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kinds of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD
Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogſheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Caſk; Caſtile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz.—White Oak Hogſhead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joiſts, Shingles, Clapboards, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,
Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Indea Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuffs ſuitable for the Seaſon—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.—Iriſh Linens by the Bale, Three threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, Spunyarn, Whalebone, ſome new Rigging, mould Candles per Box—A Quantity of freſh Raiſins, juſt arrived from Malaga—Pickled Salmon, Dry Bale, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SLOOP of 84 Tons—a SCHOONER of 37 Tons.

And the beſt of VIRGINIA SEA COAL.

Newport, October 24, 1796

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,
Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,
At his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, juſt below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

He has alſo for Sale,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box or ſmaller Quantity.

Good Turk's-Iſland SALT, by the Buſhel.

☞ Flaxſeed, Tow Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South Kingſtown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport August 22 1796

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 15, 1796.

Wanted immediately,

A SERVANT MAID, of good Character, in a ſmall Family, to whom generous Wages will be given. Inquire of the Printer.

Nov. 29, '96.

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
22 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtopr. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Juſt imported in the Snow Elizabeth:
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

NEW GOODS.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now ſelling at the Shop lately improved by THOMAS HOWLAND, and directly at the Foot of the Church Lane, as low as any Perſon in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames-ſtreet, and has juſt received, is now opening, and for Sale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS,
Alſo very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Eſtate, late Job Carr's, ſituate Eaſt on Thames ſtreet South of the Way from Thames ſtreet to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport December 5 1796

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE at the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport Sept. 12, 1796.

WHEREAS the Town Council of the Town of Hopkinton, on the 26th Day of the 11th Month, A. D. 1796 appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the Claims againſt the Eſtate of STEPHEN PERRY, late of ſaid Hopkinton, deceaſed, which ſaid Eſtate is rendered inſolvent; the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified to exhibit their Demands to us, within Six Months from the 7th Day of this Inſt. that being the Time allowed by ſaid Town Council; we ſhall attend on ſaid Appointment each 2d Day in every Month during ſaid Time, at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Joſeph Stanton, jun.* in Charleſton.

JOSEPH COLLINS, } *Commiſ-*
SIMEON PERRY, } *ſioners.*

And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to us the Subſcribers, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate.

SOLOMON COLLINS, } *Admini-*
ABRAHAM B. PERRY, } *ſtrators.*

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of WAIT ROGERS, late of Richmond, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment immediately, otherwiſe their Accounts will be put in the Hands of an Attorney.

PETER CLARKE, *Executor.*

Richmond, Nov. 29, 1796.